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The evangelist who charges \$2,000 and his expenses for his services fully believes that the husbandman is worthy of his hire. When it comes to a fight between Messrs.

Carnegie and Rockefeller for control of the steel-rail business the rest of mankind need not care which downs the other. political drift of the Popocracy

silver address was issued General Weaver was consulted and ex-Governor Boies was In the Washington Legislature the price of a Populist vote for United States senator

was quoted at \$250, current funds. On a silver basis the quotation would have been six thousand pieces of real estate advertised for delinquent taxes and about 20,000 pieces assessed for improvements the

probable that the immigration

there are already too many in this country.

Such a law is the foundation of a protec-

That certain Southern leaders like Morgan should oppose the arbitration treaty it the British should claim the of the Confederate bonds they have held proves how very absurd men can

be when they set out.

Congressman Grosvenor, of Ohio, says that Mark Hanna has no desire to take a Cabinet position; that his ambition is to be in the United States Senate, and that if Bushnell does not appoint him he will wait till next fall and make a fight to carry the Legislature.

Washington gossip says that Consul Genis disgusted and outraged at the way in which American interests in Cuba sacrificed by the shilly-shally policy of the administration, and that he is with difficulty restrained from coming out with a statement to this effect.

Governor-Mayor Pingree, of Michigan, has in the Senate on its second a scheme to move the State capital to Deto run both offices. When he gets the presidency, toward which he is looking, he will doubtless try to have Detroit made the capital of the country to facilitate his purpose to rival Poo-Ban.

Current gossip in Madrid is to the effect that General Weyler will soon be recalled from Cuba and Marshal Campos restored to Campos is not a butcher and does not make war on women and girls. to receive any consideration from the Cubans while Weyler remains in command.

An editor of the Chicago Economist has been telling an economic science class in stock issued by local street-railway companies represents no investment of money More complete reports show tock has ever been watered so that of street-railway com-

The ballot law which the Senate passed yesterday after several hours of political talk, in which the bill was scarcely mentioned, was, as a matter of fact, practicalupon in the judiciary committee was approved by the Republican but they lessen the chances of losing his vote by ignorance or

Treasurer Searles, with all his forgetfulness regarding the Sugar Trust when before the Lexow committee, allowed himself to remember that the stock of the concern is 50 per cent, water and pays 24 per cent. the original investment, and divided \$20,000,000 of profits for the years 1894. Another important fact was able to recall was that the trust fixed prices and has entire control of

In passing the caucus apportionment bill the Republicans in the House for congratulation. The bil all. No bill could. The one House has passed will please as bill which could be devised more consequence, it is a fair unless several of the best constitutional by the Supreme Court if the question should be raised. The only persons who are disappointed are the defeat any bill upon which the majority in the Legislature should general-

spective townships, towns and cities at least one separate high school. A

so indefinite that the trustee can spend much or little upon the high school. The men who drew establishment of a high school in every township in the State.

A SURPRISING DECISION.

land in Florida and be severely criticised on account of its injustice and the circumstances under which it is made. One feature of the case that will elicit unfavorable comment is that Mrs. Grover Cleveland's stepfather, Dr. Perrine, of Buffalo, is a beneficiary of the decision. The facts are these: In 1838 a Dr. Perrine, of New York, a botanist of repute, conceived the idea that the more or less arid lands of southern Florida could be utilized in growing certain kinds of rubber trees, a peculiar kind of flax and other useful plants. He presented his scheme so plausibly that Congress gave him a grant of 22,000 acres of land on condition that he should popu-

in the fact that when the freenot been there long before he was killed by the Seminole Indians, his wife and family were compelled to flee to the swamps to escape death and his house was burned. Several years later a number of families were induced to settle on the lands, but the Indians soon drove them away. In 1852, after the Seminoles had been brought into subjection, the Perrine heirs applied for a patent for the lands. As no part of the original contract had ever been carried out, by immigration nor brought under useful served to keep the claim alive. The patent was not issued, and time ran on until the civil war began. At the close of the war the Perrine heirs rallied again and renewed their claim. By judicious manipulation it has been kept alive ever since the war until at last the secretary of the interior has directed the commissioner of the General Land Office to issue a patent to the claimants for the entire amount of the original grant, 22,000 acres. During the pendency of the claim many settlers have located on the land and built little homes which they will have to redeem or lose, though, if they should combine for resistance, the Perrine heirs might find them almost as ugly a lot to deal with as the Seminole Inupon conditions which were never carried out and for which no equivalent of any kind has been rendered, and the fact that one of the claimants is the husband of Mr. Cleveland's mother-in-law will not mitigate the apparent injustice of the decision.

INDIANAPOLIS TO THE SENATE. Within the next day or two the to terminate the charter of the Citizens' Street-railroad Company will It need not be said that it is an important matter to the citizens of Indianapolis. By their representatives they are before the Leg'slature with this matter because the company, having accepted a franchise of the city of Indianapolis in the nature of a contract, declares that it will treat it as void because the Legislature is the only tribunal which can terminate the life of the company's occupation of the streets, Accepting the dictum of the company and taking its advice to go to the Legislature to terminate its franchise, the city is met for its gain until the end of time. The company's lawyers have been pathetic over the great loss which will come to hundreds of the innocent holders of the company's securities if it shall be forced to sell its tracks and plant in 1901. This statement will not deceive. If any hundreds of people have purchased securities of the Citizens' Streetrailroad Company upon the assumption that the company holds a perpetual right to use the streets of Indianapolis, they have been deceived by the agents of the company selling bonds and stock. When the present managers purchased the property it was generally known that, at the remotest period, its franchise would terminate in 1901. For a long time the present managers proceeded upon the assumption that their franchise would expire in 1901. In view of these facts, if any person purchased the securities of the company upon the assurance of a perpetual franchise, they have cause to bring action against the company's agents for selling such property under false pre-

Very naturally, the people of Indianapolis desire that the franchise of the Citizens' Company shall terminate at the time agreed upon between the City Council and the company. At the present time, and so long as the Citizens' Company holds the people's streets, no compensation is or will be received for the privilege of using them. Citizens are compelled to pay for the paving of the streets used by the company, in spite of the fact that the company uses exclusively the best part of many of the most costly streets in the city. It has been intimated that the company will pay for paving between its tracks, but when an attempt was made to compel it to do so its lobby appeared in the Legislature and defeated the city's bill. The larger part of the streets which the company uses are paved and drained by costly sewers. For these have set up a claim to the right to enter of the municipal authorities. In other words, of complete ownership, in effect. Ex-Judge Brown at first decided in favor of the com-

high school may mean much or little. In the right to use its streets for railway pur- in his mision he ought not to take the

this city it means much-very much. If in poses is a franchise of considerable and risk of a long railroad journey. Mr. Clevethe sparsely settled townships with limited | rapidly increasing value. The trolley has | land understood the situation, realized the school resources a high school should take already revolutionized street railway trans- propriety of the suggestion, immediately from the lower grades school revenue in | portation, and the development is yet in its | suspended his preparations for attending the proportion of the whole tax that is infancy. Already inventors are talking con- the funeral, and remained in Washington expended upon high schools in this and fidently of methods of greater cheapness other cities the lower grade would be crip- with electricity or compressed air. The pled. If it means that in rural townships | Citizens' Company has made no intimation | vided for the succession to the presidency there shall be one graded school which can of a purpose, except in the late arguments | under any possible contingency, and it bebe attended by all the pupils of the town- of its lawyers, to pay a cent for the right ship who have completed the course in the | to use the streets, or to reduce fares. When other schools the provision may be a wise allusion has been made to the subject its officers have called attention to their large expenditures and their large interest account. The people of Indianapolis feel that this bill are zealous friends of education, if these foreign promoters and speculators but a bill drawn by manufacturers affect- secure an unlimited franchise they will ing their interests will, because we are never pay a cent into the city treasury or human, look well to the interests of manu- reduce the fares. If the company makes facturers. So of all branches of business any return upon its inflated capitalization and professions. Schoolteachers are not an | it cannot earn enough to pay dividends and exception. Consequently, it is but just to interest. On the other hand, if a company inquire if, in their zeal and devotion, they | should own the property at its cash may have looked out for the welfare of value, thousands of dollars could be realseveral hundred prospective high school | ized annually by the city and lower fares teachers in this proposition requiring the | could be assured to the people. Let this company be confirmed in its assumptions and claims by this Legislature, and the foreign corporation will defiantly ignore the wishes of the people of Indianapolis, trust-A recent decision of the secretary of the ing to its ability to cajole or corrupt future interior is likely to result in a wholesale | Legislatures and ignore the rights of citieviction of tenants from a large body of | zens of Indiana. In the opinion of the people of this city the performance of these foreign promoters in coming to this city and defiantly setting up lobbies in hotels to influence legislation by pernicious methods, was an outrage upon them and an insult to

The chief lament of the company's spokesmen is that in 1901 its property will be taken from it by forced sales. There is nothing in this. A fair valuation of the property will doubtless wring some of the water out of it, but the real value of its property will be greater in 1901 than it is now because of the growth of the city and the improvements in the methods of operating street railways. If any existing corporation late the township by immigration. He does not pay the Citizens' Company the tribunal, then it can reorganize and purchase back its own property at a fair valua-

The people of Indianapolis are more than interested in the action of the Legislature. If it shall defeat this bill, they will regard such action as a purpose to bind them hand and foot and turn them over to be defrauded for all time by a coterie of professional promoters and speculators in street railway properties. And no adroit argument or specious reasoning can alter that judgment. When the question is between a handful of foreign promoters and a quarter of a million of Indiana people, it seems that an Indiana Legislature ought not to

THE TROUBLE IN CRETE.

The threatening aspect of the Cretan

ing Eastern question complicated by the Turk in Europe. In fact, it is quite likely mans and Christians was incited by the Turkish authorities as a pretext for continuing the massacre of Christians. The socalled Christians in Crete are a poor lot, as Christians of the Greek Church are generally, but the fact that they are not Mohammedans is reason enough why the unspeakable Turk should desire their extermination. In a general way the Cretan question has some points of resemblance to the Cuban question. The island is located with reference to Greece somewhat as Cuba is with reference to the United States, and ought to belong to Greece for that reason as well as because its Christian inhabitants outnumber the Mohammedans four or five to one. It is much nearer to Greece than it is to Turkey, and as between the two powers should naturally belong to the former. Turkish rule under its best condition is nothing but organized robbery, and for a long time past Turkish rule in Crete has been as bad as Spanish rule in Cuba, The people have been unmercifully plundered and the island impoverished by oppression. Several insurrections have occurred in recent times and the people have made determined but unsuccessful efforts to throw off Turkish rule. One of these insurrections, about thirty years ago, resulted in so cruel a struggle that France, Russia, Prussia and Italy joined in a collective note urging a suspension of hostilities and an inquiry into the grievances of Crete by a joint commission of the powers and the Porte. The Turkish government refused the proposal as Spain did the proffered mediation of the United States in Cuba. The great powers renewed the pressure and continued it until the insurrection was finally brought to a close and the authority of Turkey re-established. Since then the work of oppression and plunder has continued in Crete much as it has in Cuba, The people are eaten up with taxes and compelled to support an army of Turkish officials whom they despise. The Greeks have sympathized with the Cretans in every attempt they have made to get rid of Furkish rule, and no doubt Greece would be glad to see the present trouble lead to train that may bring ou a general European war. The great powers would not object to partitioning Turkey if they could only agree among themselves as to the dis-

President Cleveland's failure to attend Vice President Hendricks's funeral, which occasioned considerable comment at th made now for the first time. the President and Vice President should both die in office the president pro tempore of the Senate should become President of the United States, and if there were no president pro tem, of the Senate the succession to the presidency devolved on the speaker of the House, Mr. Hendricks did wish to have the Senate elect a Presidied there was no president pro tem. of the Senate, and, it being after the adjournment of an old Congress and before the meeting Consequently the death of Mr. are taxed hundreds of thousands annually. this city. The situation, however, did prepany's assumption, but subsequently re- | vene Congress. Senator Edmunds drove im-The people of Indianapolis believe that case to Mr. Cleveland, and told him that

As soon as Congress convened again Sen-

Several prominent papers in different parts of the State, including the South Bend Tribune, the Terre Haute Gazette and the Evansville Journal, have indorsed the proposition making the Prison South a reformatory and the Prison North the place for the confinement of those who are more hardened criminals. The directors and wardens of both prisons are said to be in favor of the plan. In speaking of the matter yesterday, Warden Hert said that a slight canvass of the inmates of the Jeffersonville prison satisfied him that a classification upon the reformatory basis would divide them into two equal parts. It is probable, however, that the adoption of the reformatory system will reduce the earning capacity of those in the intermediate prison, which will commend the plan to those who see a great danger in the com-

The arbitration treaty being now understood and all the objections being removed by the Senate committee on foreign relations, there is no reason why the Senate should not ratify it, and it probably would but for the evident purpose of Senator Morgan and a few others to talk the session out in opposing it. It will go over to the next session of the Senate, when, Mr. Cleveland, being no longer President, the Southern Democratic senators may not feel it incumbent on them to oppose it. Still, if Congress is to do anything during the next two years, the Senate should devise some scheme to check the not only wearisome but nerve-destroying loquacity of Senator Mor-

petition of convict labor with free labor.

All old residents of Indiana must have the earnings and all expenses shall be E. T. Cox, published in the Journal of yesterday, relative to his services in connection with the early geological surveys of the State. Professor Cox is a product of Robert Owen's community at New Harmony, Ind .- a community that has contributed its full share towards the intellectual progress of the State. He was a friend and associate of Dr. David Dale Owen and assisted him in making geological surveys of Kentucky and Arkansas long before he engaged in the same work in this State. He held the office of state geologist from 1868 to 1880, and it has never been filled by a more competent geologist. He was an untiring worker, adding practical experience to scientific knowledge, and had a rare faculty of making his knowledge and work yield useful results. The work done by the state geologists of recent years has been child's play compared with that which Professor Cox did. In fact, with the single exception of Prof. John Collett, who succeeded him, all the state geologists of recent years could have gone to school to Professor Cox regarding the geology and resources of Indiana. After leaving this State he spent some time examining California mining properties as an expert and then settled as a consulting authority on mines in New York, where he

Ex-Governor and Mrs. Matthews left Indiana yesterday for California for the benefit of the health of the latter. When they return they will go to the Matthews farm. During the four years that the Governor and his family have resided in Indianapolis they have won a wide circle of friends who deeply regret their leaving.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Battle Hymn. We've got the men, we've got the ships, At least we think we've got 'em, For to the hour of going to press, No more had hit the bottom.

Those Dear Girls.

"Perhaps my beauty has faded a little bit, but still I was once deemed handsome enough to pose for a great artist."

"Dear me! I thought those comic valentines were purely works of imagination."

What has become of that brother of yours who was so active in the last campaign? Is he still waging war on great

"He is. He has accepted an agency for an

anti-fat remedy." Followed Directions.

"This," said the enthusiastic young reporter, "is going to be one of the best Now mark my words." Whereupon the editor seized his large club-shaped blue pencil and so did.

COL. MAYNARD'S BIRTHDAY

His Friends Present Him with a Purse -He Is Seventy-Eight Years Old.

Yesterday was the seventy-eighth anniversary of the birthday of Col. J. B. Maynard and last night several of his most intimate political friends met with him at the Grand Hotel and paid him their respects. Previous to the meeting a number of the leading Democrats made up a purse of \$200, which was presented to Mr. Maynard. Those present last night were Allen Zollars of Fort Wayne, John C. Shoemaker, Thomas Taggart, John W. Kern, J. O. Henderson, W. R. Myers, Luther Benson and M. C. Carr. Colonel Maynard has been looked upon as an adviser of all these men for a number of years past. He came here from Louisville early in the seventies to accept a position as editorial writer on the Indianapolis Sentinel, which position he held for a number of years. He had formerly been connected with the Louisville Courier-Journal and Democrat. He still takes an active interest in political affairs and is ready at any moment to prepare and deliver a two-hour speech on any live topic. He was assistant state statistician during the term of office of William Peelle, jr. Last night's affair was very informal

Mr. Taggart acted as chairman and called upon Captain Myers. The latter had paper which contained the speech which Luther Benson intended to make in presenting the purse to Colonel Maynard. He was indisposed and the remarks were read by Captain Myers. The remarks concluded For these reasons chiefly and for many others that might be named Colonel Maynard finds himself in the evening of life followed by hosts of friends and all those influences which alone make life worth living. As spokesman for thousands, a few of your more intimate friends are here this evening to do honor to you' this occasion of your seventy-eighth birthday. As a slight token of our love, our admiration and our devotion to your welfare, you are requested to accept a substantial offering in the shape of the accompanying purse. It represents the freewill offering of those who love and admire If these qualities could be coined into dollars they would make you a millionaire to-night. If good wishes and the devotion of thousands of friends can make a man rich, you are already a billionaire,

We beg you to accept this present as an evidence of our undying regard, with heartfelt wishes for many returns of the same auspicious anniversary, and that your days may be long and happy, and that, finally, and at the last, may you wear a crown of never-dying light and verdure. Colonel Maynard responded in a manner which showed that though feeble in body his is still strong and bright. He was greatly affected by the occasion and once or twice during his remarks he was compelled to stop to compose himself. At the

BILL EMBODYING THE FEATURES AGREED UPON BY THE COMMITTEE.

Prepared by Chairman Peckinpaugh. and Will Probably Pass Substantially in This Form.

ABOLISHED

RELIEF FOR MEMBERS WHO DESIRE TO WITHDRAW FUNDS.

of Regulating Premiums Left Over-Other Features of the Measure.

The House building and loan bill has been completed by Chairman Peckinpaugh, of the committee. Numerous joint meetings of the committees of the two branches have been held and they are agreed upon the main features of this bill. It reads as fol-

Section 1-Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana; That every association heretofore incorporated ander any law of this State providing for the incorporation of building, loan fund and saving association, and every association peretofore or hereafter incorporated for the purpose of raising money to be loaned or idvanced among its members, shall be known in this act as a building and loan association

Sec. 2-That it shall be unlawful for any ouilding and loan association doing business in the State of Indiana to charge or collect from any of the members thereof. on any stock or shares of stock therein, any money or moneys other than membership fees, dues on stock, premium, interest, fines, forfeiture and transfer fee. All membership fees, transfer fee, fines, forfeitures, premium and interest shall be credited to out of the earning of such building and loan association, and no association shall charge or collect a membership fee of more than 50 cents on each share of stock issued. association shall have the right to set aside from the profits a reserve fund to provide against contingent losses, provided, that the amount so set aside for that purpose shall not exceed 3 percentum of the net earnings and said fund shall be invested as the other funds of said asso-

tary of every such association to furnish annual written or printed statement of the condition of such association to each of the stockholders thereof, which said statement shall be delivered personally or mailed to the stockholder. Such statement shall show separately amount of membership fees, dues, interest, premium, fines, forfeitures, transfer fee, together with all moneys received by it from any source whatever, and ard form of fire insurance policy. The a full showing of all payments on loans, dividends, salaries and all expenditures of every character, being a full and complete financial statement of such association; the statement shall be sworn to by the secretary and certified by the president

Sec. 4-For the purpose of taxation the association shall be deemed to be the agent only of its stockholders and shall be exempt from taxation. Shares of stock on which loans have not been made or advanced by the association shall be considered and held as credits of the members, individually, and listed by them and assessed against them for taxation as other property. Shares of stock upon which loans have been made to their full value shall be exempt from taxation. Shares upon which loans have been made to a part of their value only shall be exempt as to drafted might be stretched to cover mutual

Sec. 5-It shall be the duty of the state auditor annually to make or cause to be made an examination of the affairs of every building and loan association, and if any such association is being carried on in violation of law, to require such association to conform to the laws governing the same. and any association refusing to comply with the order of the auditor of state in reference to any such matter within ten days after receiving notice, shall be subject to a penalty of \$5 per day for such failure or refusal, which said penalty shall be payable to the State of Indiana and recoverable as other penalties due State. Should any such association found to be insolvent, or shall fail and refuse to comply with the order of the auditor of state for thirty days, the auditor of state shall apply to the Circuit or Superior Court of the county where the same is situated for the appointment of a receiver, who shall proceed to close up the business of such association, and no receiver shall be appointed for any such association except on the application of the auditor of state. The auditor of state may at any time when so requested by stockholders of any association make or cause to be made an examination of the affairs filed by ten stockholders. The auditor of state shall be allowed the sum of \$6 per day and \$1 for every twenty-five miles to

travel to make such examination.

Sec. 6-Any stockholder whose stock is unpledged for a loan wishing to withdraw from such association within one year from time of issuing stock, may do so upon three months notice in writing given to the board of directors, when such withdrawing stock shall be entitled to receive the full amount paid in upon the stock to be withdrawn, less all fines and pro rata share on losses sustained prior to the time of notice of withdrawal. If such withdrawal is made after one year from the time of suing of stocks such withdrawing stockholder shall be entitled to the amount paid in on dues, and the profits thereon less all fines for forfeiture and such part of the profits as shall be carried to the reserve or contingent fund. Provided, that not more than one-half of the funds in the treasury shall be applicable to the demands of withdrawing stockholders unless otherwise ordered by the board of directors. Such association shall have the power to provide for the assessment of fines for nonpayment of dues, premium or interest, but such fines shall not exceed 10 percentum of the amount of the delinquent installment dues and shall be charged only once on such instalment. Such association shall as members of the House. The preparation have the power to provide for the forfeit- of the bill will be practically the joint work ure of stock for the nonpayment of dues, of the two committees. ure of stock for the nonpayment of dues, premium or dues for three months. After the payment of all fines and other amounts the association the remainder if any. shall be credited to such stockholder and he shall be notified of the amount due him or in case he is a borrower such remainder shall be credited on his loan and the balance of said loan shall be due and payable and may be collected at once on foreclosure The bonds, notes or mortgages belonging to any association shall not be negotiable except upon an order of the Circuit or Su-

Sec. 7-The capital stock of any associaion may, upon the order of the board of directors thereof, be increased to such an mount as the directors shall deem advisable. No director shall become a surety on a bond of any secretary or treasurer or any officer of such association. Sec. 8-Any two or more associations of his State may consolidate into a single cororation by a majority vote of all the stockholders of the different associations by special meeting of each association called for that purpose, of which at least thirty days written notice shall have been given to each member. The consolidation to be upon such terms as shall be mutually agreed upon by the directors of such association and such terms shall be plainly set forth to each member in the notices of such special meetings. Any member not consenting to such consolidation shall be entitled to receive the withdrawal value of a stock in settlement or to have such value pplied in part settlement of his loan if he

perior Court of the county in which the

principal office of said association is situ-

Sec. 9-Every president, director, trustee, member of any committee, secretary, treasarer, attorney or any other officer at any time created, or agent of any such building and loan association who embezzles, abstracts or willfully misapolles any of the moneys, funds or credits of such association or who issues or puts in circulation any warrant or other order, or who assigns, transfers, cancels or delivers up any bond, draft, mortgage, judgment, longing to such association, or raises money otherwise or receives money from any member or other person for and in name of such association, unless duly authorized by the board of directors of such association, or who signs the name of any person to any order or warrant for the paymoney without proper power of attorney or written order from such person, to whose order such warrant or order is made payable; or any member or members of the board of directors who shall vote to vise the board of directors of such associadeclare a greater dividend than

association; or who certifies to or makes any false entry on any book, report statement of or to such association with the intent in either case to deceive, injure or defraud the association or any other company, body politic or corporate, or any individual person, or to deceive any one appointed to examine the affairs of such association, and every person who with like intent aids or abets any president, secretary, treasurer, committee or other person in any violation of this section, shall be deemed guilty of a felony and shall be imprisoned not less than one year nor more than ten years and shall be liable civilly to the party injured to the extent of such damage thereby incurred and suit may be brought against such person and the sureties on his bond given to such association for the faithful performance of his duties Any officer whose duty it is, failing to make the reports required by this act, and any officer, employe or any other person who solicits business for, aids or assists any ouilding and loan association to do busior without having complied with the provisions of the law relating to building and loan associations shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be fined not more than \$500 or imprisoned not more than six months, or both. Sec. 10-All laws and parts of laws in con-

flict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed. Sec. 11-Whereas, an emergency exists for the immediate taking effect of this act,

its passage. The Senate Committee. Chairman La Follette, of the Senate ing enforced in Indianapolis. building and loan committee, sald last night that his committee was about ready to reaway on an enforced leave of absence this week. As the Senate committee will report favorably on his bill with some modifications, action has been deferred until his return. The McCord bill is essentially the same as the House bill.

HOUSE COMMITTEE DECIDES BILLS IT WILL RECOMMEND.

Three of the Commercial Club Bills and Substitutes for the Fourth

Reported Favorably.

was adopted on three of the Commercial (522) was agreed on as a substitute for the fourth. The bills were introduced in the House by Mr. Linck. One of the bills agreed on repeals the clause of the old insurance law, which requires companies organized in this State to pay a penalty of 10 per cent. a month for failing to pay fire losses within sixty days. This clause, it is said, was a bar to the incorporation and and the ordinances of the the city were operation of home companies. A bill re- turned over leaf by leaf and no law could pealing this clause introduced by Senator McCord has already passed the Senate. Another of the Commercial Club bills recommended is the one providing for a standthird regulates foreign fire insurance companies doing business in this State. Their provisions have been published at length. When the committee of the Commercial Club got to work it was decided that i would be too much of an undertaking to try to recodify the insurance laws of the State-life as well as fire-and the committee confined its researches and findings almost exclusively to fire insurance, alas to life insurance. John A. Finch, chairman of the committee acting for the Commercial Club, said that the fourth bill companies, although it was intended primarily for the organization of stock companies. To a certain extent it might be committee recommends the passage of Mr. Roots's bills for the incorporation of stock fire insurance companies. The others refer

to assessment and mutual life, and stock and mutual life companies Chairman Roots said last night that the committee had followed very closely the recommendations of the Commercial Club and had simply widened the scope of the legislation somewhat in substituting his bills. Chairman Roots said that the committee had had an arduous task in trying to decide upon the best legislation. He felt however, that if the bills recommen were passed Indiana would have a set of laws that would foster home companies, bring capital into the State and create wider competition Chairman La Follette and Senator Dun

can, of the Senate committee, were present at the meeting last night. Senator Duncan said that they had simply talked over the bills with the House committee and that the Senate committee had not decided on its of such association upon a petition being | final report. A day or so ago Senator La Follette said that another public meeting had been asked.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

Joint Committees Give the Last of the Hearings to Institutions. hearings to state institutions. Dr. Smith priations. This completes the hearings for the institutions, and the committee expects to begin at once the work of drawing up the appropriation bill. The chances are that oill will be handled more intelligently in the Senate this year than ever before, for this is the first year the Senate finance committee has taken any particular interest in the formation of the bill. The senators have been very faithful in their attendance upon the committee meetings, and are fully as well informed upon the work

STREET-RAILROAD BILL.

House Committee Postpones Action Upon the Measure. The House committee on the affairs of Indianapolis met yesterday to formulate its report upon the Spooner street-railroad bill a duplicate of the substitute bill by Sen ator New reported favorably in the Senate The committee has given two hearings on the bill, listening fully to the case of the city as presented by the city attorney and John W. Kern, and to the side of the company, presented by its attorneys. Action upon the bill was postponed at the request of two or three members who desired to read the bill over and advise themselves more fully upon the subject.

Against the Sinking Fund Bill. day and decided to indefinitely postpone the bill requiring the creation of a city sinking fund for the reason that the city charter already gives the Council power to levy a tax for such a fund, and the committee believes that this option should be left in the hands of the Council.

Cost of the Contests. The elections committee of the House met last evening for the purpose of auditing the

These will amount to about \$1,000.

bills of expense for the election contests.

The Poison Acted as an Emetic. Last evening Nancy Hancock, colored a West-street drug store. She walked to the corner of Illinois and St. Clair streets | whom live in this city. The funeral will and drank the stuff there and continued her walk. At the corner of Michigan and Illinois streets the poison began to make

her sick, and she fell to the ground. She

took so much of the laudanum that it acted

as an emetic, and before it could be ab-

sorbed she began vomiting and her life

was thus saved. She was taken home by the city ambulance. Joaquin Miller's Lecture. will lecture next Monday night at Plymouth Church, on "Lessons Not in Books." Mr. conclusion of his response those present | what has been actually earned by the asso- | Miller will give several of his own poems shook his hand and wished him the usual | clation, for the purpose of deceiving the during the evening. James Whitcomb Riley | meeting to be called by him some time in

LAWLESSNESS IN TOWN

ELI F. RITTER DWELT ON HIS FA-VORITE TOPIC LAST NIGHT.

Advised His Hearers to Beware Political Clubs, of Which He

Speaks Very Harshly.

A mass meeting in the interest of good itizenship was held last night at Roberts Park Church under the auspices of the Christian Endeavor and Epworth League ness contrary to the provision of this act | Unions About three hundred people, most of them young men and women, were gathered in the lecture room, and applauded enthusiastically the sentiments ex-

Eli F. Ritter was the speaker of the evening, taking for his subject, "Lawessness in Indianapolis-What are We Going to do About It?" He was introduced the same shall be in force from and after by the chairman, H. S. McMichaels, and proceeded with his customary energy to denounce the way in which the laws are be-Indianapolis, he said, is one of the best

pressed.

cities in the country, yet it is not as good port on a bill. Senator McCord has been as it should be, he thinks. Especially in the last six months has there been open and shameful violation of the laws. During the recent political conventions held in the city, he said, the saloons were allowed to run wide open with no attempt to close them. People seemed to think it was the proper thing for them to do so at such times, and even at the hotel which was headquarters for one of the parties the bar was open all night and all day Sunday. Such a state of things is not necessary, he said, but is simply allowed to exist by reason of the negligence of those in authority. Said he: "If the police of this city can trace and capture and put in jail the three men who robbed a store in Carthage-and to their credit be it said that they did it-you needn't tell me that they can't ascertain that saloons and winerooms are openly violating the law." He said there are police-At a meeting of the insurance committee men on the force who would like to do their duty and who would do it but for the thought well grounded.

The speaker was pleased to note that in the last few weeks there has been a somewhat better enforcement of the liquor laws. "They have been ordered," said he, "to enforce the law a little more. Before, they were only ordered to enforce the laws. Be-

fore long they will be ordered to enforce them some more. "The wineroom," he said, "is an unlawful institution. Our opponents claim there is no law against it. Some years ago a Chinaman was arrested in this city for running an opium joint. The statutes of Indiana be found which said anything about orium or about Chinamen. Yet that Oriental was fined \$500 and sentenced to sixty days' imprisonment. But he was a Chinaman and couldn't vote.'

PYNE CASE REHASHED.

The Board of Public Safety came in with the mayor and the police for a share of Mr. Ritter's condemnation. Referring to the well-known Pyne case in which Mr. and Mrs. Pyne made affidavits as to vile practices carried on in Quinn's saloon and winerooms, he scathingly "roasted" the board for its summary dismisal of the case without giving him a chance to prove his charges. Said he: "It's the first case I ever heard of a trial where the judge only heard one side of a case and rendered a verdict. The board got the testimony of various persons who knew nothing about the case, and that of Superintendent Colbert, who said he knew nothing either, but utterly refused to hear the testimony of those who knew what they were talking about and who were willing to give their evidence." Speaking of himself, personally, Captain Ritter said he had been charged with the desire for notoriety in his attack on the city authorities. "If it's notoriety I'm after," he said, "it's the cheapest kind of notoriety I know anything about. There isn't any money in it and there isn't any office in it. I am only doing what every man who is a man should do-standing up for the enforcement of law. I would rather help the mayor and the police in the enforcement of law and commend them for their good work, than to be thus censuring them for their neglect and complicity. But I have to take things as they are. A man who does fight for the right lays himself open to all sorts of attacks. They call him a crank, a 'goody-goody' man, a Sundayschool politician, and even try to tear down his character. But a true man will stand in his place and do his duty, trusting God to look after his character.'

Political clubs were also named by Capt Ritter in his category of law-breaking and man-depraying institutions. "There are a few respectable political clubs in this city, said he, "but most of them are places where liquor is sold without license, and on Sunday in absolute violation of law, and where men congregate to tell vile stories. These clubs which claim to, and do largely control the politics of the State, are places to be avoided. I warn you, young men, against the political clubs of this city."

There is a strong sentiment, the speaker said, for the enforcement of law. It is the same sentiment which secured the passage of the Nicholson bill and which would rise up again mightly in case of an attempt to repeal that law. He said he had almost half wished that such an attempt would be made in order that the better eleappeared for the Eastern Hospital and the | ment might have a chance again to show power. But in face of this moral sentiment the immoral repeatedly triumphs. The reason for this, the speaker held, was the lack of organization on the part of the better element. He showed that among the young people's religious societies there are 50,000 voters in the State of Indiana, a force sufficient almost, if organized, to hold the balance of power. He paid a tribute to Governor Mount as a type of the manhood which stands for the right, and to Representative Nicholson, "who, the efforts of the lawless element to defeat him." His solution of the question was organization on the part of the law-abiding and Christian citizens. Without the same degree of organization, which is attained by their opponents, those who stand for the right can never hope to succeed, he said.

DEATH OF EDWIN W. JENNEY. Was Secretary and Treasurer of Jen-

ney Electric Motor Company.

Edwin Walter Jenney died Tuesday night at 8:30 at his home in Irvington. Mr. Jenney was secretary and treasurer of the Jenney Electric Motor Company, of this city. He had been suffering several months from a cancerous tumor, and for the last few weeks had been unable to attend to his work. He had asked physicians to perform an operation, but they told him his case was hopeless. Mr. Jenney himself did not give up hope until a few days ago.

Mr. Jenney leaves a wife and four children, three boys and one girl. He was born in New Haven, Mich., in 1855. He married his wife, Miss Gertrude Smith, in Detroit, Mich., and soon after removed to Indiana, He spent a year and a half two years ago in California, but has since lived in Irvington. His oldest boy: Walter, aged seventeen the lad who discovered the bones of Howard Pitzel in the house once occupied by the murderer Holmes, at Irvington, The funeral will be held in the M. E. Church, at Irvington, but the time has not yet been settled, owing to some doubt as to the time of the arrival of his father,

James A. Jenney, of Fairhaven, Conn. Death of Jesse Wright. Jesse Wright, who was born in Marion county sixty-seven years ago, died yesterday morning at his home, 630 North Illinois street. He was born April 7, 1830, when Inwas a wilderness. He helped clear the ground on the place where he spent most of his life as a farmer. He was a soldier in the civil war and has had his home in this city during the last few years. In 1853 he married Sophronia C. Sinks, by whom he has had seven children, some

take place Friday morning William P. Craig Dead.

William P. Craig, aged thirty-one years, formerly in the flour and feed business, died at his home, 356 North Noble street, yesterday at noon of pleuro-pneumonia. He leaves a wife and three children.

When Mr. Gowdy Will Resign. John K. Gowdy, who is to be consul general at Paris, has not yet resigned his position as chairman of the Republican State committee. He says he will resign at a